



# EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

**8** VOCABULARY

- IMPORTANT NEWS READING
- **GRAMMAR**

SKIMMING



23 February



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# VOCABULARY

#### NOTION धारणा

Parts of Speech: **NOUN** 

Meaning: A general understanding or idea, often a vague or imperfect one.

Synonyms: Concept, idea, belief, perception, thought.

Antonym: Fact, reality, certainty, truth.

Example Sentence: His notion of success was not solely based on wealth but also on personal fulfillment and happiness.



# GEOPOLITICAL भू-राजनैतिक

Parts of Speech: ADJ.

Meaning: Relating to the combination of geography

and politics, particularly in the context of

international relations or global affairs.

Synonyms: Political, global, international, strategic.

Antonym: Local, regional, nonpolitical.

**Example Sentence:** 

The geopolitical tensions in the region were heightened by competing national interests and historical conflicts..

#### ENDEAVOURS प्रयास

Parts of Speech: **NOUN** 

Meaning: Efforts or attempts to achieve a goal.

Synonyms: Efforts, attempts, undertakings, initiatives.

Antonym: Inactivity, apathy, non-effort.

**Example Sentence:** 

The team's endeavors to create a more sustainable work environment were commendable.

She endeavors to learn a new skill every year to keep her mind active.



#### AUGMENT बढ़ावा देना

Parts of Speech: **VERB** 

Meaning: To make something larger, greater, or more substantial.

Synonyms: Increase, expand, enhance, amplify, boost.

Antonym: Decrease, diminish, reduce, shrink, contract.

Example Sentence: The chef decided to augment the flavor of the soup by adding a variety of herbs and spices.



# GEOSPATIAL भू-स्थलीय

Parts of Speech: ADJ.

Meaning: Relating to or denoting the location of something on the Earth's surface, often in terms of latitude and longitude coordinates, and involving the use of geographic information systems (GIS) or spatial data.

Synonyms: geographic, positional, cartographic.

Antonym: non-geographic.

**Example Sentence:** 

The geospatial analysis of satellite imagery helped researchers map and monitor changes in land use over time..

# VITIATED दूषित

Parts of Speech: ADJ.

Meaning: Spoiled, impaired, or weakened in quality, effectiveness, or value.

Synonyms: Corrupted, tainted, degraded, debased, undermined.

Antonym: Enhanced, purified, improved, strengthened. **Example Sentence: The presence of counterfeit** components vitiated the overall quality of the product, leading to numerous customer complaints.

# HAMSTRUNG प्रतिबंधित करना

Parts of Speech: ADJ.

Meaning: Hindered or disabled, often in a figurative sense, implying a significant limitation or obstacle.

Synonyms: handicapped, impeded, constrained, restricted.

Antonym: Unrestricted, liberated, enabled, facilitated.

Example Sentence: The company's expansion plans were hamstrung by unexpected financial challenges, forcing them to reconsider their strategy.



## BELLIGERENT युद्धरत

Parts of Speech: ADJ.

Meaning: Hostile, aggressive, or ready to fight.

Synonyms: combative, bellicose, pugnacious.

Antonym: Peaceful, friendly, conciliatory, pacifistic, non-aggressive.

Example Sentence: The belligerent tone of the argument escalated quickly, turning a simple disagreement into a full-blown confrontation.



# SKEW "विकृत

Parts of Speech: **NOUN** 

Meaning: A deviation or asymmetry from a straight or normal course.

Synonyms: Bias, distortion, slant, asymmetry.

Antonym: Symmetry, alignment, balance.

Example Sentence: The data distribution displayed a noticeable skew to the right, indicating a higher concentration of values on the lower end.

## SPURRING प्रेरित करना

Parts of Speech: VERB

Meaning: Urging or encouraging someone or something

forward.

Synonyms: Encouraging, motivating, stimulating, prompting.

Antonym: Discouraging, dissuading, deterring.

**Example Sentence:** 

The coach was spurring the team to give their best performance in the upcoming match.



#### PHRASAL VERBS

CATCH UP WITH: Reach the same level or

standard as someone or something else

**RED TAPE:** Bureaucratic procedures or obstacles.







# THE NEXT FRONTIER: ON INDIA'S SPACE SECTOR

THE GOVERNMENT MUST KEEP THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT OF SPACE SECTOR CLEAR



Space used to be the final frontier but its increasing exploration has changed that, replacing a romantic notion with narratives with financial, socio-economic, and geopolitical implications. Space technologies and space flight are expensive, risky endeavours that only national agencies were suited to engage in for decades. This is no longer true as private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way by identifying market opportunities and innovating rapidly. India started on this path in 2020 with state-led reforms that opened its space sector to private companies, then releasing the 'Geospatial Guidelines' and later the 'Indian Space Policy', creating the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe), and passing the Telecommunications Act 2023 that, among other departures from the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, provided for satellite broadband services.



On February 21, the government opened the door to 100% foreign direct investments (FDI) in the "manufacturing of components and systems/sub-systems for satellites, ground segment and user segment" — up to 74% in satellite-manufacturing, operations, and data products; and up to 49% in launch vehicles, space ports, and their corresponding systems. As such, by stepping out of the way and allowing substantial FDI via the automatic route, the government has taken the logical next step in spurring the contributions of private space flight operators, technology-developers, and application designers to the national space economy, in line with ambitions outlined in the Space Policy.

The decision gives India the ability to take advantage of its less vitiated foreign ties to catch up with China's more advanced position as a space power. While the Chinese programme benefits from not-inconsiderable private sector



participation, its ability to attract foreign investments is hamstrung by its belligerent foreign policies and the Xi Jinping administration's plan to modernise the military by, among other things, adapting civilian technologies for military use, though other countries, including the U.S., have similar policies. According to IN-SPACe chairman Pawan K. Goenka, a "significant" slice of the \$37.1 billion that the space sector raised worldwide in 2021-23 went to space start-ups. Against this extended backdrop, new investments can add to India's space economy by improving start-ups' access to talent and capital; effecting a better balance between upstream and downstream opportunities, versus the current skew in favour of the former; boosting local manufacturing; and improving investor confidence. Finally, to sustain these winds of change, the government must keep the regulatory environment clear, reduce red tape, increase public support, and ease Indian companies' ability to access foreign markets.

#### TONE OF THE PASSAGE

- 1. OPTIMISTIC
- 2. PESSIMISTIC
- 3. NEUTRAL
- 4. SUPPORTIVE
- 5. CRITICAL



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